



C. A. WARNER, Proprietor

VOLUME 4

CHASKA, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1866.

TERMS, \$2.00, Per Annum.

NUMBER 32

The Herald
Published every Saturday at
CHASKA - MINN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One Year - \$2.00
Six Months - \$1.00
Three Months - \$0.50
Single Copies - 10c

REVENUE OF ADVERTISING:
One Square one time - \$5.00
Each subsequent insertion - \$2.00
One column one year - \$20.00
Half - \$10.00
Quarter - \$5.00
Business cards not over 3 lines - \$1.00
Over 3 lines and under 10 - \$1.50
Over 10 lines and under 15 - \$2.00

CARVER COUNTY
DIRECTORY

FREDERICK GRIMMER,
Register of Deeds.
JOHN LUN,
Treasurer.
LESTER WECO,
Auditor.
E. ELLSWORTH,
Sheriff.
FRANK WARNER,
Attorney.
J. A. SARGENT,
Judge of Probate.
G. KRAYENBUHL,
Clerk of Court.
LUCIEN WARNER,
Surveyor.
CHARLES BASLER,
Coroner.

Commissioners:
G. M. POWERS,
J. G. METZOLD,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
CHAS. GEHARKE,
E. F. LEWIS.

Minnesota Valley
Rail Road
On and after
Monday December 2nd 1865

Trains will run as indicated below
connecting at St. Paul with the
Minnesota Stage Co's Line,
and from St. Paul, and Morning
Train go to South on the
MINN. CENTRAL RAILWAY
GOING WEST - LEAVES
St. Paul, 6:30 a.m.
and 1:40 p.m.
GOING EAST - LEAVES
Shakopee, 6 a.m.
and 1 p.m.
G. A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

BUSINESS CARDS

M. H. ILTIS,
&
BRO.

DEALERS IN
HARDWARE

A Good Assortment
Knives, Axes, Saws, Files,
Locks, Jaws, Tools, Stoves,
Picks, Forks, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS
AND
Dealers in Sheet Iron and Tin
Ware, Stoves, Hollow Ware and
House Furnishing Goods.
All job work done in the
best style, and warranted.
At the New Store, opposite
Henry Young's, 3d Street,
Chaska Minn.

Dr. J. A. Macdonald
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
(Late 1st Asst. Surg. 2d
I. Minn. Vol. Co's.)
Respectfully informs us that he
has again opened an office in
Chaska, where he will attend to
all cases, to every kind of business
concerned with his profession, which
he will perform with his professional
skill, and with his usual care and
all other calls promptly attended to.

Dr. S. B. Davis,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
-Late Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.-
Has permanently located at Car-
ver, Carver County, Minn. All calls
promptly attended to.
2nd Office, G. A. Daboll's Drug
Store.
Carver September 5th 1865.

DR. E. BRAY
DENTIST
Has just returned from the West
with a new supply of Dental
materials, and is prepared to do all
cases according to the latest im-
provements in the profession. Also
the Valuable Improved Work, which
on account of its cheapness, cheapness
and durability, is rapidly taking
the place of Gold Plate for inserting
false teeth. A specimen of the
work can be seen at my office.
Persons from a distance boarded
free of charge while having work
done. Visits made when desired.
Fees reasonable.
For further particulars address,
E. BRAY, Carver, Minn.

Dr. S. B. Davis,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
-Late Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.-
Has permanently located at Car-
ver, Carver County, Minn. All calls
promptly attended to.
2nd Office, G. A. Daboll's Drug
Store.
Carver September 5th 1865.

Dr. S. B. Davis,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
-Late Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.-
Has permanently located at Car-
ver, Carver County, Minn. All calls
promptly attended to.
2nd Office, G. A. Daboll's Drug
Store.
Carver September 5th 1865.

Dr. S. B. Davis,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
-Late Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.-
Has permanently located at Car-
ver, Carver County, Minn. All calls
promptly attended to.
2nd Office, G. A. Daboll's Drug
Store.
Carver September 5th 1865.

Dr. S. B. Davis,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
-Late Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.-
Has permanently located at Car-
ver, Carver County, Minn. All calls
promptly attended to.
2nd Office, G. A. Daboll's Drug
Store.
Carver September 5th 1865.

Dr. S. B. Davis,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
-Late Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.-
Has permanently located at Car-
ver, Carver County, Minn. All calls
promptly attended to.
2nd Office, G. A. Daboll's Drug
Store.
Carver September 5th 1865.

Dr. S. B. Davis,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
-Late Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.-
Has permanently located at Car-
ver, Carver County, Minn. All calls
promptly attended to.
2nd Office, G. A. Daboll's Drug
Store.
Carver September 5th 1865.

Dr. S. B. Davis,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
-Late Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.-
Has permanently located at Car-
ver, Carver County, Minn. All calls
promptly attended to.
2nd Office, G. A. Daboll's Drug
Store.
Carver September 5th 1865.

Dr. S. B. Davis,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
-Late Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.-
Has permanently located at Car-
ver, Carver County, Minn. All calls
promptly attended to.
2nd Office, G. A. Daboll's Drug
Store.
Carver September 5th 1865.

BUSINESS CARDS

LOST!!!

\$10,000 Every Year

TO THE

Citizens of Carver County

by not going to C. A. WARNER & CO.

to buy their

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES &

GROCERIES.

We shall continue to sell goods lower

than ever.

All persons in need of anything in our

line will do well to give us a call before

purchasing elsewhere.

We shall receive by the first boats

through the Lake, a large stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

and shall not be undersold by any one.

The highest price in cash paid for all kinds of

Grain & Farmer's Produce

Chaska, Minn., April 14th, 1866.

C. A. WARNER & CO.

AUCTION!!!

The subscriber will offer for sale at

Public Auction on Saturday April 21st,

his Furniture, and House Furnishing

Goods, being about to remove to the East.

The articles to be sold are nearly new

and in excellent order. Such an opportunity

to buy good Furniture at low prices is rarely to be had.

STEEPLETON T. WARNER.

Chaska April 14th 1866.

JAS. J. HILL,

Freight & Ticket Agent

FOR THE

N. W. PACKET COMPANY,

Milwaukee & Pr. du Chien

AND

ILL. CENT. RAILWAYS,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

GENERAL

Transportation Agent.

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSE - The NEW TRANS-
FER HOUSE of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad,
215 Superior Block, Lower Level, 1864

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY,

St. Paul Minn.

No. of Policies issued from April 15th, 1865,
to Feb. 1st 1866, 1,045

Surplus Capital after Paying all Losses
and Expenses, Jan. 1st, 1866, \$1,250,000.

Capital, 200,000.

OFFICERS:

E. W. Egan, President,
J. H. Brown, Vice Pres't,
L. S. Green, Secretary,
W. A. Wells, Gen'l Agent.

Office, Cor. Third & St. Peter Streets
Over American Express Office,
St. Paul Minn.

J. DELAMATER,

U. S. ASSISTANT ASSESSOR

OF THE PEACE

AGENT

of the following Insurance Co's,

AETNA

Hartford, Conn. Assets 4,067,455.83

UNDERWRITER'S AGENCY

New York City, Assets 3,000,000.00

CHARTER OAK LIFE INS.

Hartford, Conn. Assets 1,501,867.24

Polices of Insurance issued against
loss or damage by fire and perils of In-
land transportation.

Losses Adjusted and Paid

promptly at the place where the Policy is
issued.

Will attend promptly, to Collections,
Paying of Taxes, &c.

OFFICE, IN THE COURT HOUSE,

CHASKA, MINNESOTA.

B. DEAPRE

Beaupre & Kelly,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

SAINT PAUL,

Agents for Latham & Smith's Gunpowder.

B. KILHOLZ,

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!

Chaska Minn.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, &c., of all sizes
taken in any kind of weather to perfection in
every respect, and warranted not to be surpassed
in any place in the U. S.

None but good likenesses will be delivered
into the hands of my customers.

I shall be in attendance on every

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

And any other day by mutual agreement pre-
viously made.

E. BRAY, Carver, Minn.

E. BRAY, Carver, Minn.

E. BRAY, Carver, Minn.

E. BRAY, Carver, Minn.

E. BRAY, Carver, Minn.

THE HOME MARKET.

Chaska, April 14th 1866.

Wholesale, Retail.

Butter - 55 45

Eggs - 30 1.25

Backsweat per Hundred - 4.00 3.50

Butter - 30 30

Cheese - Minnesota - 20 25

Corn - In ear - 35 45

Shelled - 40 50

Corn Meal - 15 15

Eggs - 30 1.25

Hides - Green - 25 25

Dry - 35 35

Green calf - 35 35

Dry calf - 35 35

Dry skins - 30 30

Lard - 17 20

Mutton - Live weight - 34 35

Pork - 15 15

Onions - 75 1.00

Potatoes - 30 40

Poultry - 12 15

Eggs - 30 1.25

Yellow-Rough - 60 60

Wheat - 40 40

Wheat - Per cent - 3.25

Wool - 40 50

D. D. MERRILL,

Wholesale Dealers in School, Miscellaneous

Books, Stationery,

Writing Paper, Photograph Albums &c.

247 Retail Dealers supplied at lowest rates.

E. D. K. RANDALL,

Dealer in Notions, Toys and

Fancy Goods,

of every description.

WITH D. D. MERRILL AT

193, 21st St., St. Paul, Minn.

JOHN BENNETT

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY.

Invites the attention of the Citizens of Car-
ver County to the Stock of Goods, (enumerated
below) selected expressly for this market, which
he has just opened at the New Store - next
door to the Training Office, Chaska, Minnesota.

via:

Drugs,
Medicines, Perfumery,
Extracts for Flavoring and for the
Household, Paints, Oils, Patent Medicines,
Turpentine, Window Glass, Brushes,
Saddles and Fancy articles
also etc.

WINES & LIQUORS

Selected expressly for Medical purposes

Chaska, Jan 12th 1866.

SAINT PAUL

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Capital \$500,000!

This Company continues to insure Real and
Personal Property of all kinds, on the most fa-
vorable terms.

Also, Inland Navigation Risks on Cargoes or
Freight.

Board of Directors:

J. C. BEHRMAN, Wm. L. L.,

John H. B., Geo. F. E.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

John L. M., H. D. B.,

Home And State
ITEMS.

THE HIGH WATER—The spring

freshets which have been so over-

whelming in nearly every section of the

Northwest, doing very great damage in

Wisconsin and the southern part of this

State, have passed us by very lightly, in

comparison with what might have been

expected, from the accounts from neigh-

boring counties and up country. The

river, which was very low, commenced

rising last week Tuesday, and continued

to swell very rapidly until Friday, when

it was nearly at a stand, being some

two feet below the top of the banks.

Saturday night it began to rise more

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. The President's Veto Message.

To the Senate of the United States: I regret that the bill which passed both Houses of Congress, entitled "An Act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication," contains provisions which I cannot approve consistently with my sense of duty to the whole people, and my obligations to the Constitution of the United States. I am therefore constrained to return it to the Senate—the House in which it originated—with my objections to its becoming a law.

By the first section of the bill, all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. This provision comprehends the Chinese of the Pacific States, Indians subject to taxation, the people called Gypsies, as well as the entire race designated as blacks, people of color, negroes, mulattoes, and persons of all complexions except those of the white race. Every individual of these races born in the United States is by the bill made a citizen of the United States. It does not propose to deprive of citizenship any person who has acquired it by naturalization, or to confer it on any person who has not acquired it by naturalization. It does not propose to give these classes any status as citizens of States, except that they shall result from their status as citizens of the United States. The power to confer the right of State citizenship is just exclusively with the several States, as the power to confer the right of Federal citizenship is with Congress. The right of Federal citizenship, thus to be conferred by Congress, is excepted before mentioned, is several for the first time, proposed to be given by law. If, as it is claimed by many, all persons who are native born are already by virtue of the Constitution, citizens of the United States, the passage of the pending bill, cannot be necessary to make them such. If, on the other hand, such persons are not citizens, as may be assumed from the proposed legislation to make them such, the grave question presents itself, whether where eleven of the thirty-six States are unrepresented in Congress at this time, it is sound policy to make our entire colored population, and all other excepted classes, citizens of the United States. Four millions of them have just emerged from slavery into freedom. Can it be sound policy to give them the rights which the Constitution confers to entitle them to all the privileges and immunities of citizenship of the United States? Have the people of the several States expressed such a conviction? It may also be asked, whether it is necessary that they should be declared citizens, when it is evident that they may be secured in the enjoyment of the civil rights proposed to be conferred by the bill. These rights, viz., by Federal as well as by State laws, secured to all persons, whether native born or not, domiciled aliens and foreigners, even before the completion of the process of naturalization; and it may safely be assumed that the same enactments are sufficient to give full protection and benefits to those for whom this bill provides special legislation. Besides, the policy of the Government from its origin to the present time, seems to have been that persons who are strangers to and unfamiliar with our institutions and our laws, should pass through a certain probation, at the end of which, before allowing the coveted prize they must evince their fitness to receive it, and the rights of citizens as contemplated by the Constitution of the United States. The bill, in effect, proposes a discrimination against large numbers of intelligent, worthy, and patriotic foreigners, and in favor of the negro; to whom, after long years of bondage, the annals of freedom and intelligence have just now been suddenly opened. It must, of necessity, from his previous unfortunate condition of servitude, be less informed as to the nature and character of our institutions than he, who, coming from abroad, has to some extent at least, familiarized himself with the principles of our government to the prejudice of his native land, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Yet it is now proposed, by a single legislative enactment, to confer the rights of citizenship upon all persons of African descent, born within the extended limits of the United States, while persons of foreign birth, who make our land their home, must undergo a probation of five years, and can only then become citizens upon proof that they are of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. The first section of the bill also contains an enumeration of the rights to be enjoyed by those classes so made citizens of every State and Territory of the United States. These rights are to make and enforce contracts; to sue, parties, and give evidence; to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property; and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as are enjoyed by white citizens. So, too, they are made subject to the same punishment, pains and penalties in common with white citizens, and to none other. This is a perfect equality of the white and colored races, and is to be fixed by Federal law in every State and Territory. Over the vast field of State jurisdiction covered by these enactments, no one of them can any State exercise any power of discrimination between different races. In the matter of State police, over matters exclusively affecting the people of each State, it has frequently been thought expedient to discriminate between the races. By the statutes of some of the States, North as well as South, it is enacted, for instance, that no white person shall intermarry with a negro or mulatto. In some States, between the white and the colored races, and they are prohibited in all the slaveholding States by law; and when not absolutely contrary to law, they are revolting and regarded as an offense against public decorum. I do not say that this bill repeals State laws on the subject of marriage between the two races, for so the white races are forbidden to intermarry with the blacks, the blacks can only make such contracts as the whites themselves are allowed to make, and therefore cannot, under this bill, enter into a marriage contract with the whites. I add this discrimination, however, as an instance of the States' policy as to discrimination, and to inquire whether, if Congress should abrogate all State laws of discrimination between the two races in the matter of real estate, of suits and contracts generally, Congress may not also repeal the State laws which discriminate between the two races. Hitherto, every subject embraced in the enumeration of rights contained in the bill has been considered as exclusively belonging to the States. They all relate to the internal policy and government of the respective States. They are matters which in each State concern the domestic condition of its people, varying in each according to its own peculiar circumstances, and its safety and well-being of its own citizens. I do not mean to say that upon all these subjects there are not Federal laws, and that, for instance, in the State power of legislation over contracts there is a Federal limitation of obligations of contracts; and as to crimes, that no State shall pass an *ex post facto* law; and as to money, that no State shall make any thing but gold and silver a legal tender. But where we find a Federal prohibition against the power of any State to discriminate, as to most of them, between aliens and citizens, between artificial persons, called corporations, and natural persons, in the right to hold real estate? If it be granted that Congress can repeal all State laws discriminating between whites and blacks on the subjects covered by this bill, why, it may be asked, may not Congress re-

peal, in the same way, all State laws discriminating between the two races on the subject of suffrage and office? If Congress shall declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have capacity to make a contract in a State, then Congress can also by law declare who, without regard to race or color, shall have the right to sit as a juror or as a judge, to hold an office, and finally to vote in any State or Territory of the United States. As respects the Territories, they are within the power of Congress, for as to them the law-making power is the Federal power; but as to the States, no provisions exist vesting in Congress the power to make rules and regulations for them.

The object of the second section of the bill is to afford discriminating protection to colored persons in the full enjoyment of all the rights secured to them by the preceding section. It declares that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, on cause to be subjected any individual of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to the different punishment, pains, or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in condition of slavery, or involuntary servitude, or as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. This section seems to be designed to apply to some existing or future law of a State or Territory which may conflict with the provisions of the bill now under consideration. It provides for countervailing such forbidden legislation, by imposing fine and imprisonment upon the legislator who may pass such conflicting laws, or upon the officers or agents who shall put or attempt to put into execution. It means an official offense, not a common crime, committed against law upon the person or property of the black man. Such an act may deprive the black man of his property, but not of his right to hold property. It is, therefore, assumed that under this section, members of a State Legislature who should vote for laws conflicting with the provisions of the bill, that Judges of the State courts who should render judgments in antagonism with its terms, and that marshals and sheriffs who should, as ministerial officers, execute processes sanctioned by State laws, and issued by State judges in execution of their judgments, could be brought before other tribunals, and there subjected to fine and imprisonment for the performance of their duties, which such State laws might impose. The legislation thus proposed invades the judicial power of the State, it is said, to every citizen of the State, and it is said, that this act is unconstitutional; if you refuse, under the prohibition of a State law, to allow a negro to testify, or to hold property, or to sue, or to give evidence, or to have such a subject matter the State law is paramount, and under color of a State law refuse the exercise of the right to the negro, nullify the provisions of the bill, and your error of judgment, however conscientious, shall subject you to fine and imprisonment. I do not apprehend that the constitutionality of the bill is so seriously in question. I do not apprehend that the constitutionality of the bill is so seriously in question. I do not apprehend that the constitutionality of the bill is so seriously in question.

peal, in the same way, all State laws discriminating between the two races on the subject of suffrage and office? If Congress shall declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have capacity to make a contract in a State, then Congress can also by law declare who, without regard to race or color, shall have the right to sit as a juror or as a judge, to hold an office, and finally to vote in any State or Territory of the United States. As respects the Territories, they are within the power of Congress, for as to them the law-making power is the Federal power; but as to the States, no provisions exist vesting in Congress the power to make rules and regulations for them.

The object of the second section of the bill is to afford discriminating protection to colored persons in the full enjoyment of all the rights secured to them by the preceding section. It declares that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, on cause to be subjected any individual of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to the different punishment, pains, or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in condition of slavery, or involuntary servitude, or as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. This section seems to be designed to apply to some existing or future law of a State or Territory which may conflict with the provisions of the bill now under consideration. It provides for countervailing such forbidden legislation, by imposing fine and imprisonment upon the legislator who may pass such conflicting laws, or upon the officers or agents who shall put or attempt to put into execution. It means an official offense, not a common crime, committed against law upon the person or property of the black man. Such an act may deprive the black man of his property, but not of his right to hold property. It is, therefore, assumed that under this section, members of a State Legislature who should vote for laws conflicting with the provisions of the bill, that Judges of the State courts who should render judgments in antagonism with its terms, and that marshals and sheriffs who should, as ministerial officers, execute processes sanctioned by State laws, and issued by State judges in execution of their judgments, could be brought before other tribunals, and there subjected to fine and imprisonment for the performance of their duties, which such State laws might impose. The legislation thus proposed invades the judicial power of the State, it is said, to every citizen of the State, and it is said, that this act is unconstitutional; if you refuse, under the prohibition of a State law, to allow a negro to testify, or to hold property, or to sue, or to give evidence, or to have such a subject matter the State law is paramount, and under color of a State law refuse the exercise of the right to the negro, nullify the provisions of the bill, and your error of judgment, however conscientious, shall subject you to fine and imprisonment. I do not apprehend that the constitutionality of the bill is so seriously in question. I do not apprehend that the constitutionality of the bill is so seriously in question. I do not apprehend that the constitutionality of the bill is so seriously in question.

peal, in the same way, all State laws discriminating between the two races on the subject of suffrage and office? If Congress shall declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have capacity to make a contract in a State, then Congress can also by law declare who, without regard to race or color, shall have the right to sit as a juror or as a judge, to hold an office, and finally to vote in any State or Territory of the United States. As respects the Territories, they are within the power of Congress, for as to them the law-making power is the Federal power; but as to the States, no provisions exist vesting in Congress the power to make rules and regulations for them.

The object of the second section of the bill is to afford discriminating protection to colored persons in the full enjoyment of all the rights secured to them by the preceding section. It declares that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, on cause to be subjected any individual of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to the different punishment, pains, or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in condition of slavery, or involuntary servitude, or as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. This section seems to be designed to apply to some existing or future law of a State or Territory which may conflict with the provisions of the bill now under consideration. It provides for countervailing such forbidden legislation, by imposing fine and imprisonment upon the legislator who may pass such conflicting laws, or upon the officers or agents who shall put or attempt to put into execution. It means an official offense, not a common crime, committed against law upon the person or property of the black man. Such an act may deprive the black man of his property, but not of his right to hold property. It is, therefore, assumed that under this section, members of a State Legislature who should vote for laws conflicting with the provisions of the bill, that Judges of the State courts who should render judgments in antagonism with its terms, and that marshals and sheriffs who should, as ministerial officers, execute processes sanctioned by State laws, and issued by State judges in execution of their judgments, could be brought before other tribunals, and there subjected to fine and imprisonment for the performance of their duties, which such State laws might impose. The legislation thus proposed invades the judicial power of the State, it is said, to every citizen of the State, and it is said, that this act is unconstitutional; if you refuse, under the prohibition of a State law, to allow a negro to testify, or to hold property, or to sue, or to give evidence, or to have such a subject matter the State law is paramount, and under color of a State law refuse the exercise of the right to the negro, nullify the provisions of the bill, and your error of judgment, however conscientious, shall subject you to fine and imprisonment. I do not apprehend that the constitutionality of the bill is so seriously in question. I do not apprehend that the constitutionality of the bill is so seriously in question. I do not apprehend that the constitutionality of the bill is so seriously in question.

peal, in the same way, all State laws discriminating between the two races on the subject of suffrage and office? If Congress shall declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have capacity to make a contract in a State, then Congress can also by law declare who, without regard to race or color, shall have the right to sit as a juror or as a judge, to hold an office, and finally to vote in any State or Territory of the United States. As respects the Territories, they are within the power of Congress, for as to them the law-making power is the Federal power; but as to the States, no provisions exist vesting in Congress the power to make rules and regulations for them.

The object of the second section of the bill is to afford discriminating protection to colored persons in the full enjoyment of all the rights secured to them by the preceding section. It declares that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, on cause to be subjected any individual of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to the different punishment, pains, or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in condition of slavery, or involuntary servitude, or as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. This section seems to be designed to apply to some existing or future law of a State or Territory which may conflict with the provisions of the bill now under consideration. It provides for countervailing such forbidden legislation, by imposing fine and imprisonment upon the legislator who may pass such conflicting laws, or upon the officers or agents who shall put or attempt to put into execution. It means an official offense, not a common crime, committed against law upon the person or property of the black man. Such an act may deprive the black man of his property, but not of his right to hold property. It is, therefore, assumed that under this section, members of a State Legislature who should vote for laws conflicting with the provisions of the bill, that Judges of the State courts who should render judgments in antagonism with its terms, and that marshals and sheriffs who should, as ministerial officers, execute processes sanctioned by State laws, and issued by State judges in execution of their judgments, could be brought before other tribunals, and there subjected to fine and imprisonment for the performance of their duties, which such State laws might impose. The legislation thus proposed invades the judicial power of the State, it is said, to every citizen of the State, and it is said, that this act is unconstitutional; if you refuse, under the prohibition of a State law, to allow a negro to testify, or to hold property, or to sue, or to give evidence, or to have such a subject matter the State law is paramount, and under color of a State law refuse the exercise of the right to the negro, nullify the provisions of the bill, and your error of judgment, however conscientious, shall subject you to fine and imprisonment. I do not apprehend that the constitutionality of the bill is so seriously in question. I do not apprehend that the constitutionality of the bill is so seriously in question. I do not apprehend that the constitutionality of the bill is so seriously in question.

peal, in the same way, all State laws discriminating between the two races on the subject of suffrage and office? If Congress shall declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have capacity to make a contract in a State, then Congress can also by law declare who, without regard to race or color, shall have the right to sit as a juror or as a judge, to hold an office, and finally to vote in any State or Territory of the United States. As respects the Territories, they are within the power of Congress, for as to them the law-making power is the Federal power; but as to the States, no provisions exist vesting in Congress the power to make rules and regulations for them.

The object of the second section of the bill is to afford discriminating protection to colored persons in the full enjoyment of all the rights secured to them by the preceding section. It declares that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, on cause to be subjected any individual of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to the different punishment, pains, or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in condition of slavery, or involuntary servitude, or as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. This section seems to be designed to apply to some existing or future law of a State or Territory which may conflict with the provisions of the bill now under consideration. It provides for countervailing such forbidden legislation, by imposing fine and imprisonment upon the legislator who may pass such conflicting laws, or upon the officers or agents who shall put or attempt to put into execution. It means an official offense, not a common crime, committed against law upon the person or property of the black man. Such an act may deprive the black man of his property, but not of his right to hold property. It is, therefore, assumed that under this section, members of a State Legislature who should vote for laws conflicting with the provisions of the bill, that Judges of the State courts who should render judgments in antagonism with its terms, and that marshals and sheriffs who should, as ministerial officers, execute processes sanctioned by State laws, and issued by State judges in execution of their judgments, could be brought before other tribunals, and there subjected to fine and imprisonment for the performance of their duties, which such State laws might impose. The legislation thus proposed invades the judicial power of the State, it is said, to every citizen of the State, and it is said, that this act is unconstitutional; if you refuse, under the prohibition of a State law, to allow a negro to testify, or to hold property, or to sue, or to give evidence, or to have such a subject matter the State law is paramount, and under color of a State law refuse the exercise of the right to the negro, nullify the provisions of the bill, and your error of judgment, however conscientious, shall subject you to fine and imprisonment. I do not apprehend that the constitutionality of the bill is so seriously in question. I do not apprehend that the constitutionality of the bill is so seriously in question. I do not apprehend that the constitutionality of the bill is so seriously in question.

peal, in the same way, all State laws discriminating between the two races on the subject of suffrage and office? If Congress shall declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have capacity to make a contract in a State, then Congress can also by law declare who, without regard to race or color, shall have the right to sit as a juror or as a judge, to hold an office, and finally to vote in any State or Territory of the United States. As respects the Territories, they are within the power of Congress, for as to them the law-making power is the Federal power; but as to the States, no provisions exist vesting in Congress the power to make rules and regulations for them.

The object of the second section of the bill is to afford discriminating protection to colored persons in the full enjoyment of all the rights secured to them by the preceding section. It declares that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, on cause to be subjected any individual of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to the different punishment, pains, or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in condition of slavery, or involuntary servitude, or as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. This section seems to be designed to apply to some existing or future law of a State or Territory which may conflict with the provisions of the bill now under consideration. It provides for countervailing such forbidden legislation, by imposing fine and imprisonment upon the legislator who may pass such conflicting laws, or upon the officers or agents who shall put or attempt to put into execution. It means an official offense, not a common crime, committed against law upon the person or property of the black man. Such an act may deprive the black man of his property, but not of his right to hold property. It is, therefore, assumed that under this section, members of a State Legislature who should vote for laws conflicting with the provisions of the bill, that Judges of the State courts who should render judgments in antagonism with its terms, and that marshals and sheriffs who should, as ministerial officers, execute processes sanctioned by State laws, and issued by State judges in execution of their judgments, could be brought before other tribunals, and there subjected to fine and imprisonment for the performance of their duties, which such State laws might impose. The legislation thus proposed invades the judicial power of the State, it is said, to every citizen of the State, and it is said, that this act is unconstitutional; if you refuse, under the prohibition of a State law, to allow a negro to testify, or to hold property, or to sue, or to give evidence, or to have such a subject matter the State law is paramount, and under color of a State law refuse the exercise of the right to the negro, nullify the provisions of the bill, and your error of judgment, however conscientious, shall subject you to fine and imprisonment. I do not apprehend that the constitutionality of the bill is so seriously in question. I do not apprehend that the constitutionality of the bill is so seriously in question. I do not apprehend that the constitutionality of the bill is so seriously in question.

peal, in the same way, all State laws discriminating between the two races on the subject of suffrage and office? If Congress shall declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have capacity to make a contract in a State, then Congress can also by law declare who, without regard to race or color, shall have the right to sit as a juror or as a judge, to hold an office, and finally to vote in any State or Territory of the United States. As respects the Territories, they are within the power of Congress, for as to them the law-making power is the Federal power; but as to the States, no provisions exist vesting in Congress the power to make rules and regulations for them.

The object of the second section of the bill is to afford discriminating protection to colored persons in the full enjoyment of all the rights secured to them by the preceding section. It declares that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, on cause to be subjected any individual of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to the different punishment, pains, or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in condition of slavery, or involuntary servitude, or as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. This section seems to be designed to apply to some existing or future law of a State or Territory which may conflict with the provisions of the bill now under consideration. It provides for countervailing such forbidden legislation, by imposing fine and imprisonment upon the legislator who may pass such conflicting laws, or upon the officers or agents who shall put or attempt to put into execution. It means an official offense, not a common crime, committed against law upon the person or property of the black man. Such an act may deprive the black man of his property, but not of his right to hold property. It is, therefore, assumed that under this section, members of a State Legislature who should vote for laws conflicting with the provisions of the bill, that Judges of the State courts who should render judgments in antagonism with its terms, and that marshals and sheriffs who should, as ministerial officers, execute processes sanctioned by State laws, and issued by State judges in execution of their judgments, could be brought before other tribunals, and there subjected to fine and imprisonment for the performance of their duties, which such State laws might impose. The legislation thus proposed invades the judicial power of the State, it is said, to every citizen of the State, and it is said, that this act is unconstitutional; if you refuse, under the prohibition of a State law, to allow a negro to testify, or to hold property, or to sue, or to give evidence, or to have such a subject matter the State law is paramount, and under color of a State law refuse the exercise of the right to the negro, nullify the provisions of the bill, and your error of judgment, however conscientious, shall subject you to fine and imprisonment. I do not apprehend that the constitutionality of the bill is so seriously in question. I do not apprehend that the constitutionality of the bill is so seriously in question. I do not apprehend that the constitutionality of the bill is so seriously in question.



C. A. WARNER, Proprietor

VOLUME 4

CHASKA, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866

TERMS, \$2 00, Per Annum.

NUMBER 33

The Herald
Published every Saturday at
CHASKA, - - - MINN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year - - - \$3 00
Six months - - - 1 50
Three months - - - 75
Rates of Advertising
1 Square one time - \$5
each subsequent insertion - 50
One column one year - 50
Half - 25
Fourth - 12
Business cards not over 5 lines
over 5 lines and under 10
over 10 lines and under 15

CARVER COUNTY
DIRECTOR.

FREDERICK GREINER,
Register of Deeds.
JOHN DUNN,
Treasurer.
PETER WERGO,
Auditor.
E. ELMSWORTH,
Sheriff.
FRANK WARNER,
Attorney.
J. A. SARGENT,
Judge of Probate.
G. KRAYENBUHL,
Clerk of Court.
LUCIEN WARNER,
Surgeon.
CHARLES BASLER,
Coroner.
Commissioners.
G. M. POWERS,
J. G. MEIZOLD,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
CHAS. GEHARD,
E. F. LEWIS.

Minnesota Valley
Rail Road

On and after
Monday December 25th 1855.
Trains will run as indicated below,
connecting at Mead to with the
Minnesota Stage Co's Line,
Train going South on the
MINN. CENTRAL RAILWAY
GOING WEST - LEAVES
St. Paul, 6.30 a. m.
and 4.30 p. m.
GOING EAST - LEAVES
Shakopee, 6 a. m.
and 4 p. m.
G. A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

BUSINESS CARDS

M. H. ILLIS, F. ILLIS,
M. H. ILLIS,

BRO.

DEALERS IN
HARDWARE

A Good Assortment
of
Knives, Axes, Saws, Files,
Locks, Joints, Tools, Shovels,
Picks, Forks &c., &c.
ALSO
MANUFACTURERS
of
Dealers in Sheet Iron and Tin
Ware, Stoves, Hollow Ware
and House Furnishing Goods.
All job work done in
the best style, and warranted.
At the New Store, opposite
Henry Young's, 3d Street,
Chaska, Minn.

Dr. J. A. Macdonald,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

(Late 1st Asst. Surg. 2d
Minn. Vol. Cav.)
Respectfully informs as to th
the cause of Carver County that he
has again opened an office in
Chaska, where he will attend to
all cases of disease, and all
surgical operations, and all
other business connected with
his profession. His office is
located in the building formerly
occupied by Dr. J. A. Macdonald,
and is opposite to the Court House.
Chaska, Minn.

Dr. S. B. Davis,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

(Late Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.)
has permanently located at Car
ver, Carver County, Minn. All call
promptly attended to.
Office, G. A. Dutton's Drug
Store.
Carver September 8th 1865.

DR. E. BRAY,
DENTIST.

He has returned from the East
with a new supply of dental mat
erials, and is prepared to do all op
erations according to the latest in
structions in the profession. His
office is located in the building
formerly occupied by Dr. J. A. Mac
donald, and is opposite to the Court
House. He is also a member of the
American Dental Association, and
will attend to all cases of disease
and all surgical operations, and all
other business connected with his
profession. His office is located in
the building formerly occupied by
Dr. J. A. Macdonald, and is opposite
to the Court House. Chaska, Minn.

DR. E. BRAY,
DENTIST.

He has returned from the East
with a new supply of dental mat
erials, and is prepared to do all op
erations according to the latest in
structions in the profession. His
office is located in the building
formerly occupied by Dr. J. A. Mac
donald, and is opposite to the Court
House. He is also a member of the
American Dental Association, and
will attend to all cases of disease
and all surgical operations, and all
other business connected with his
profession. His office is located in
the building formerly occupied by
Dr. J. A. Macdonald, and is opposite
to the Court House. Chaska, Minn.

DR. E. BRAY,
DENTIST.

He has returned from the East
with a new supply of dental mat
erials, and is prepared to do all op
erations according to the latest in
structions in the profession. His
office is located in the building
formerly occupied by Dr. J. A. Mac
donald, and is opposite to the Court
House. He is also a member of the
American Dental Association, and
will attend to all cases of disease
and all surgical operations, and all
other business connected with his
profession. His office is located in
the building formerly occupied by
Dr. J. A. Macdonald, and is opposite
to the Court House. Chaska, Minn.

DR. E. BRAY,
DENTIST.

He has returned from the East
with a new supply of dental mat
erials, and is prepared to do all op
erations according to the latest in
structions in the profession. His
office is located in the building
formerly occupied by Dr. J. A. Mac
donald, and is opposite to the Court
House. He is also a member of the
American Dental Association, and
will attend to all cases of disease
and all surgical operations, and all
other business connected with his
profession. His office is located in
the building formerly occupied by
Dr. J. A. Macdonald, and is opposite
to the Court House. Chaska, Minn.

DR. E. BRAY,
DENTIST.

He has returned from the East
with a new supply of dental mat
erials, and is prepared to do all op
erations according to the latest in
structions in the profession. His
office is located in the building
formerly occupied by Dr. J. A. Mac
donald, and is opposite to the Court
House. He is also a member of the
American Dental Association, and
will attend to all cases of disease
and all surgical operations, and all
other business connected with his
profession. His office is located in
the building formerly occupied by
Dr. J. A. Macdonald, and is opposite
to the Court House. Chaska, Minn.

DR. E. BRAY,
DENTIST.

He has returned from the East
with a new supply of dental mat
erials, and is prepared to do all op
erations according to the latest in
structions in the profession. His
office is located in the building
formerly occupied by Dr. J. A. Mac
donald, and is opposite to the Court
House. He is also a member of the
American Dental Association, and
will attend to all cases of disease
and all surgical operations, and all
other business connected with his
profession. His office is located in
the building formerly occupied by
Dr. J. A. Macdonald, and is opposite
to the Court House. Chaska, Minn.

DR. E. BRAY,
DENTIST.

He has returned from the East
with a new supply of dental mat
erials, and is prepared to do all op
erations according to the latest in
structions in the profession. His
office is located in the building
formerly occupied by Dr. J. A. Mac
donald, and is opposite to the Court
House. He is also a member of the
American Dental Association, and
will attend to all cases of disease
and all surgical operations, and all
other business connected with his
profession. His office is located in
the building formerly occupied by
Dr. J. A. Macdonald, and is opposite
to the Court House. Chaska, Minn.

DR. E. BRAY,
DENTIST.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LOST!!!
\$10.000 Every Year

Citizens of Carver County
by not going to C. A. WARNER & CO.
to buy their

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES &
GROCERIES.

We shall continue to sell goods lower
than ever.

All persons in need of anything in our
line will do well to give us a call before
purchasing elsewhere.

We shall receive by the first boats
through the Lake, a large stock of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
and shall not be undersold by any one.

The highest price in cash paid for
all kinds of

Grain & Farmer's Produce
Chaska, Minn., April 14th, 1866.
C. A. WARNER & CO.

JEWELRY.

D. C. GREENLEAF.

THIRD STREET, - - - ST. PAUL.

The ladies and gentlemen of this city
and vicinity are invited to call and ex
amine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW
STYLES OF JEWELRY,
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
DIAMOND, SILVER, PLATED WARE, DIAMOND
GOODES, SILVER TEA SETS.

JAS. J. HILL,
Freight & Ticket Agent

N. W. PACKET COMPANY,
Milwaukee & Pr. du Chien

ILL. CENT. RAILWAYS
FORWARDING & COMMISSION

GENERAL
Transportation Agent.

Office and Warehouse - The NEW TRANS
FER HOUSE of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad,
and Simpson's Block, Lower Level, April 14

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
St. Paul Minn.

No. of Policies issued from April 15th, 1864,
to Feb. 1st, 1866, \$1,250,000.00
Surplus Capital after paying all losses
and Expenses, Jan. 1st, 1866, \$31,250.00
Capital, 200,000.
OFFICERS.

J. DELAMATER.

U. S. ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

AGENT
of the following Insurance Co's,
ETNA

Hartford, Conn. Assets 4,067,455.80

UNDERWRITER'S AGENCY
New York City, Assets 3,000,000.00

CHARTER OAK LIFE INS.

Hartford, Conn. Assets 1,501,867.24

Policies of Insurance issued against
loss or damage by fire and perils of in
land transportation.

Losses Adjusted and Paid
promptly at the place where the Policy
is issued.

Will attend promptly to Collections,
Paying of Taxes, &c.

OFFICE, IN THE COURT HOUSE,
CHASKA, MINNESOTA.

B. BEAUPRE. P. H. KELLY

Beaupre & Kelly,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

SAINT PAUL,

Agents for Lillie & Smith's Gunpowder.

B. KILHOLZ,
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!

Chaska Minn.

Photography, Ambrotypes, &c., of all sizes
taken in any kind of weather to perfection in ev
ery respect, and warranted not to be surpassed
in any place in the U. S.

I shall be in attendance on every
Wednesday and Thursday.

And at any other day by mutual agreement pre
viously made.

Address the American Store, 2nd Floor, 3rd
Street, Chaska, Minn.

Address the American Store, 2nd Floor, 3rd
Street, Chaska, Minn.

Address the American Store, 2nd Floor, 3rd
Street, Chaska, Minn.

D. D. MERRILL,

Wholesale Dealers in School, Miscellaneous
& Blank

Books, Stationery,
Writing Paper, Photograph Albums &c.

Retail Dealers supplied at lowest rates.

E. D. K. RANDALL,
Dealer in Notions, Toys and
Fancy Goods.

of every description.
WITH D. D. MERRILL AT,
190, 3d St., St. Paul Minn.

JOHN BENNETT
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY.

Invites the attention of the Citizens of Car
ver County to the Stock of Goods, (enumerated
below) selected expressly for this market, which
he has just opened at the New Store - next
door to the Printing Office, Chaska, Minnesota

Drugs:
Medicines, Perfumery,
Essences for Flavoring and for the
Baukerchief, Paints, Oils, Patent Medicines,
Turpentine, Window Glass, Brushes,
Sigs and Fancy Articles

WINES & LIQUORS
Selected expressly for Medical purposes.

Chaska, Jan. 15th 1866.

SAINT PAUL
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Capital \$500,000!

This Company continues to insure Real and
Personal Property of all kinds, on the most fa
vorable terms.

Also Insures Navigation Risks on Cargoes or
Freight.

Board of Directors.

J. C. BURBANK, President,
S. S. EATON, Secretary,

J. C. BURBANK, President,
S. S. EATON, Secretary,

HENRY YOUNG
CHEAP CASH
STORE

CHASKA, - - - MINN.

Having refitted and enlarged my Store and
Warehouse to meet the growing trade, I shall
continue to keep on hand, a well
selected stock of goods consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries and
Provisions

Crockery and Stoneware, Iron, Glass
Teware and Hardware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps
&c. &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest Cash
prices, or in exchange for country produce.

Flour and Corn Meal for sale of
the very best quality, by the barrel, sack,
or round.

Accommodating Clerks always in attendance

THE Large Illustrated Circular of
the Ke-Ke-Ke Text Book, (just published), and
the American Text Book, (also published), are
now on hand. Also Italian Bibles.

I am the authorized agent for the American
Bible for the State of Minnesota.

Individual Right to purchase any number of
Bibles for \$5.00.

I will furnish those buying Rights from me
with a Bibles neatly printed and observation glass,
for \$4.50. All letters for Rights, Bibles, or
Text Books or Circulars, will have a prompt an
swer if directed to

THEODORE BOST,
Excelsior, Hennepin Co. Minn.

S. J. VAWTER, A. H. ROSE, ALEX. ETTER,
Vawter, Rose, & Etter,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Paints, Oils, Glass-Ware, Varnishes, Dye
Stuffs, Perfumeries, &c., &c.
No. 111, THIRD STREET,
(JULIO, BLOCK)

Between Jackson and Robert Streets,
Saint Paul, Minnesota.

LUMBER.

An excellent assortment of Build
ing and Fencing Lumber - Also Dry
Oak and Hardwood

Our Prices are as low as the lowest!

Our Stock is as good as the best!

At the old established
Bridge Street Lumber
Yard,
Minneapolis, Minn.

HARRIS & PUTNAM.

\$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with \$15.
Stencils, Tools, No experience necessary. The
Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of 3 Banks
indorse the Circular. Sent free with samples.
Address the American Store, 2nd Floor, 3rd
Street, Chaska, Minn.

The Mason & Hamilton Cabinet Organ, forty
different styles, adapted to sacred and secular
music, for \$50 to \$800 each. Thirty five Gold or
Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded
them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address
MASON & HAMILTON, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS,
New York.

The Mason & Hamilton Cabinet Organ, forty
different styles, adapted to sacred and secular
music, for \$50 to \$800 each. Thirty five Gold or
Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded
them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address
MASON & HAMILTON, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS,
New York.

The Mason & Hamilton Cabinet Organ, forty
different styles, adapted to sacred and secular
music, for \$50 to \$800 each. Thirty five Gold or
Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded
them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address
MASON & HAMILTON, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS,
New York.

The Mason & Hamilton Cabinet Organ, forty
different styles, adapted to sacred and secular
music, for \$50 to \$800 each. Thirty five Gold or
Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded
them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address
MASON & HAMILTON, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS,
New York.

THE HOME MARKET.

CHASKA, April 21st 1866.

Wholesale, Retail.

Barley - - - - - 45
Beans - - - - - 45
Buckwheat per Hundred - - - - - 4.00
Butter - - - - - 20
Cheese - Minnesota - - - - - 25
Corn - in ear - - - - - 25
Corn Meal - - - - - 15
Eggs - - - - - 15
Flour - - - - - 35
Hides - Green - - - - - 35
Hides - Dry - - - - - 35
Lard - - - - - 15
Oats - - - - - 15
Potatoes - - - - - 15
Poultry - - - - - 15
Rice - - - - - 15
Sorghum - - - - - 15
Tallow - - - - - 15
Wheat - - - - - 15
Wheat - - - - - 15
Wool - - - - - 15

To All Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that the "Chaska Mill
Company" has been duly incorporated under the laws
of the State of Minnesota, for the purpose of transacting the business of
grinding and running a steam flouring mill, with
a Saw and Saw Mill attached, in the town of
Chaska, County of Carver, and State of Minne
sota, and such other business as is incident to such
milling business, and the principal place of said
business is to be at the said town of Chaska, and
the articles of incorporation have been duly
recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds
for said County of Carver.

The amount of the capital stock of said corpora
tion is twenty-five thousand dollars, all of which
has been subscribed for, fifteen per cent of which
was paid down at the time of said subscription,
and the balance is to be paid in installments upon
the call of the Directors.

The said corporation commenced its existence
on the twenty-fourth day of February 1866, and is
to terminate at the end of twenty years thereafter.

The affairs of said corporation are to be con
ducted by a Board of Seven Directors, to be elect
ed annually on the last day of February in each
year, and the first Board was duly elected on the
twenty-fourth day of February 1866.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability
to which said corporation is at any time to be
incurred, shall not exceed two thirds the amount
of the capital stock. And the private
property of the members of said corporation is to
be exempt from the payment of said corporate debts
thereof.

Dated Chaska, Minn., Feb. 23rd 1866.
CHAS. W. WATSON, President.

A true copy, Attest,
T. D. SMITH, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the under
mentioned block of land in the town of
Chaska, County of Carver, and State of Min
nesota, will apply to the District
Court, Fourth Judicial District, State
of Minn., at Special Term in Minneap
olis, Hennepin County, on Saturday,
May 20th, 1866, at 9 o'clock A. M. or
earlier, for the purpose of selling the
property of the members of said corporation is to
be exempt from the payment of said corporate debts
thereof.

Dated Chaska, Minn., Feb. 23rd 1866.
CHAS. W. WATSON, President.

A true copy, Attest,
T. D. SMITH, Sec'y.

DISOLUTIONS.—We are informed
that three marriage contracts
have been dissolved by decree
of Court within the last two weeks.

Abraham Kunze and Wife, on com
plaint of husband for Adultery on the
part of wife. Plaintiff to have
care and custody of two oldest chil
dren—Sargent for Plaintiff.

Christiana Mellon against Joho
Mellon complaint of wife, for wilful
desertion on the part of husband.
Sargent for Plaintiff.

Caroline Williams vs Charles
Williams, wilful desertion on part
of husband—Warner for Plaintiff.

NEW HOTEL.—The subject of a
new Hotel which has been talked
of so long has finally been acted
upon by our neighbors, Mr. Ben
ben Melville, and he is now fitting
up the Howe Place for a first class
Hotel and Boarding House, which
will be welcome news to the travel
ing public.

THE WEATHER.—We have had
rain every day this week,
Monday Tuesday and Wednesday,
heavy thunder; Thursday, a north
easter, and Friday heavy wind and
showers. The roads are horrible!
and business very dull.

DELINQUENT TAX LIST.—On
our fourth page will be found the
Delinquent Tax List for 1866,
which is not so large as in past
years, but still shows that there are
a good number yet, who prefer to
pay the penalty rather than come
up to the mark in time. There
are about 2000 delinquents this
year—2700 last year.

—The high water has carried
away a number of bridges in this
vicinity, the one spanning Revere
Creek on the Henderson road will
require an expenditure of nearly
four hundred dollars to re-build.

DOG MATIC.—When does a pup
cease to be a pup and become a
dog? The natural answer would
be, "When he ceases to be a pup and
becomes a dog"—but the Dog Law
we notice, says that it is when he
is six months old. Now according to
this law dogs of that age, and up
wards "cannot live, according to
law" unless a license is first obtain
ed permitting their existence to be
prolonged. We see that every per
son keeping or harboring a dog
contrary to law is liable to a fine of
ten dollars to go to the complainant
and the officers are required to cut
off the canine appendage of every
dog running at large without li
cense, at or immediately back of
his ears. In any other manner,
"shutting off his front end," as they
best suit the convenience of the of
ficers, now we would advise those
who are the owners of dogs and
those who desire to perpetuate the
canine race or ever expect to look
at one of that race in the face with
an honest look, to at once obtain
their license, thereby becoming
benefactors to the dog, if not to
the community.

FLAX SEED TO LET.

Desirous of starting a mill in Minne
apolis for the Manufacture of Linseed
Oil, we have purchased a large lot of
Flax Seed.

Farmers will find it to their advantage
to call on our agents, LINSESELER
PAYSON & Co., who have the seed
to let without money, and we will give
the highest market price in the fall for
the Crop of Seed.

GORTON & SUTTON.

Home and State
ITEMS.

RIVER NEWS.—The Steamers
Julia, and Chippewa Falls, returned
from the trip to Mankato, Thurs
day morning heavily loaded with
Produce. The Chippewa had a
bulk barge in tow, loaded to its ut
most capacity with Wheat. The
Julia took down from this place
1400 bushels Oats, for Fort Snell
ing, from Warner & Co., and 800
bushels of Barley from Young and
Faber, for St. Paul.

The Chippewa Falls returned on
Thursday morning, having four
wood barges in tow, and a full
freight. She will probably be
down from Mankato to-morrow.

We learn from Mr. Lucky, the
much esteemed Minnesota River
Pilot who is at present running on
the "Chippewa" that Lake Pepin
is rapidly breaking up and boats
were expected through from below,
yesterday.

Commoner Dunklee started on his
first trip to St. Paul with wood on
Thursday, having on board, 150
cords of dry and nice maple wood,
which we have no doubt, will find
a ready sale at high prices.

Carver County TAXSALE.

LIST OF LANDS and town lots situated in the county of Carver and State of Minnesota, upon which the taxes remain due and unpaid for the year 1865.

Bentley.

Township 115 N.—

Range 25 W.

Sub-division Sec'n Tax

Sec'n	Tax
1	12.77
2	8.51
3	9.51
4	10.11
5	10.11
6	10.11
7	10.11
8	10.11
9	10.11
10	10.11
11	10.11
12	10.11
13	10.11
14	10.11
15	10.11
16	10.11
17	10.11
18	10.11
19	10.11
20	10.11
21	10.11
22	10.11
23	10.11
24	10.11
25	10.11
26	10.11
27	10.11
28	10.11
29	10.11
30	10.11
31	10.11
32	10.11
33	10.11
34	10.11
35	10.11
36	10.11
37	10.11
38	10.11
39	10.11
40	10.11
41	10.11
42	10.11
43	10.11
44	10.11
45	10.11
46	10.11
47	10.11
48	10.11
49	10.11
50	10.11
51	10.11
52	10.11
53	10.11
54	10.11
55	10.11
56	10.11
57	10.11
58	10.11
59	10.11
60	10.11
61	10.11
62	10.11
63	10.11
64	10.11
65	10.11
66	10.11
67	10.11
68	10.11
69	10.11
70	10.11
71	10.11
72	10.11
73	10.11
74	10.11
75	10.11
76	10.11
77	10.11
78	10.11
79	10.11
80	10.11
81	10.11
82	10.11
83	10.11
84	10.11
85	10.11
86	10.11
87	10.11
88	10.11
89	10.11
90	10.11
91	10.11
92	10.11
93	10.11
94	10.11
95	10.11
96	10.11
97	10.11
98	10.11
99	10.11
100	10.11

Camden.

Township 116 N.—

Range 26 W.

Sub-division Sec'n Tax

Sec'n	Tax
1	12.55
2	12.55
3	12.55
4	12.55
5	12.55
6	12.55
7	12.55
8	12.55
9	12.55
10	12.55
11	12.55
12	12.55
13	12.55
14	12.55
15	12.55
16	12.55
17	12.55
18	12.55
19	12.55
20	12.55
21	12.55
22	12.55
23	12.55
24	12.55
25	12.55
26	12.55
27	12.55
28	12.55
29	12.55
30	12.55
31	12.55
32	12.55
33	12.55
34	12.55
35	12.55
36	12.55
37	12.55
38	12.55
39	12.55
40	12.55
41	12.55
42	12.55
43	12.55
44	12.55
45	12.55
46	12.55
47	12.55
48	12.55
49	12.55
50	12.55
51	12.55
52	12.55
53	12.55
54	12.55
55	12.55
56	12.55
57	12.55
58	12.55
59	12.55
60	12.55
61	12.55
62	12.55
63	12.55
64	12.55
65	12.55
66	12.55
67	12.55
68	12.55
69	12.55
70	12.55
71	12.55
72	12.55
73	12.55
74	12.55
75	12.55
76	12.55
77	12.55
78	12.55
79	12.55
80	12.55
81	12.55
82	12.55
83	12.55
84	12.55
85	12.55
86	12.55
87	12.55
88	12.55
89	12.55
90	12.55
91	12.55
92	12.55
93	12.55
94	12.55
95	12.55
96	12.55
97	12.55
98	12.55
99	12.55
100	12.55

Carver.

Township 115 N.—

Range 23 W.

Sub-division Sec'n Tax

Sec'n	Tax
1	12.55
2	12.55
3	12.55
4	12.55
5	12.55
6	12.55
7	12.55
8	12.55
9	12.55
10	12.55
11	12.55
12	12.55
13	12.55
14	12.55
15	12.55
16	12.55
17	12.55
18	12.55
19	12.55
20	12.55
21	12.55
22	12.55
23	12.55
24	12.55
25	12.55
26	12.55
27	12.55
28	12.55
29	12.55
30	12.55
31	12.55
32	12.55
33	12.55
34	12.55
35	12.55
36	12.55
37	12.55
38	12.55
39	12.55
40	12.55
41	12.55
42	12.55
43	12.55
44	12.55
45	12.55
46	12.55
47	12.55
48	12.55
49	12.55
50	12.55
51	12.55
52	12.55
53	12.55
54	12.55
55	12.55
56	12.55
57	12.55
58	12.55
59	12.55
60	12.55
61	12.55
62	12.55
63	12.55
64	12.55
65	12.55
66	12.55
67	12.55
68	12.55
69	12.55
70	12.55
71	12.55
72	12.55
73	12.55
74	12.55
75	12.55
76	12.55
77	12.55
78	12.55
79	12.55
80	12.55
81	12.55
82	12.55
83	12.55
84	12.55
85	12.55
86	12.55
87	12.55
88	12.55
89	12.55
90	12.55
91	12.55
92	12.55
93	12.55
94	12.55
95	12.55
96	12.55
97	12.55
98	12.55
99	12.55
100	12.55

Carver village.

Lot Block Taxes

Lot	Block	Taxes
1	2	48.38
2	3	4.91
3	4	4.55
4	5	5.31
5	6	4.02
6	7	2.77
7	8	7.53
8	9	1.08
9	10	1.20
10	11	1.20
11	12	1.20
12	13	1.20
13	14	1.20
14	15	1.20
15	16	1.20
16	17	1.20
17	18	1.20
18	19	1.20
19	20	1.20
20	21	1.20
21	22	1.20
22	23	1.20
23	24	1.20
24	25	1.20
25	26	1.20
26	27	1.20
27	28	1.20
28	29	1.20
29	30	1.20
30	31	1.20
31	32	1.20
32	33	1.20
33	34	1.20
34	35	1.20
35	36	1.20
36	37	1.20
37	38	1.20
38	39	1.20
39	40	1.20
40	41	1.20
41	42	1.20
42	43	1.20
43	44	1.20
44	45	1.20
45	46	1.20
46	47	1.20
47	48	1.20
48	49	1.20
49	50	1.20
50	51	1.20
51	52	1.20
52	53	1.20
53	54	1.20
54	55	1.20
55	56	1.20
56	57	1.20
57	58	1.20
58	59	1.20
59	60	1.20
60	61	1.20
61	62	1.20
62	63	1.20
63	64	1.20
64	65	1.20
65	66	1.20
66	67	1.20
67	68	1.20
68	69	1.20
69	70	1.20
70	71	1.20
71	72	1.20
72	73	1.20
73	74	1.20
74	75	1.20
75	76	1.20
76	77	1.20
77	78	1.20
78	79	1.20
79	80	1.20
80	81	1.20
81	82	1.20
82	83	1.20
83	84	1.20
84	85	1.20
85	86	1.20
86	87	1.20
87	88	1.20
88	89	1.20
89	90	1.20
90	91	1.20
91	92	1.20
92	93	1.20
93	94	1.20
94	95	1.20
95	96	1.20
96	97	1.20
97	98	1.20
98	99	1.20
99	100	1.20

Chauhausen.

Township 116 N.—

Range 28 W.

Sub-division Sec'n Tax

7	9	949	16	
8		114	9	127
9	21	18	40	
1	3	40	20	
2	8	32	24	33
10		do	9	131
12		do	9	133
6	26	46	10	
1	27	40	11	
2		48	12	
6	28	38	11	
12	and d lot	80		
2	29	20	49	
3	1 of	2, 81		
Part of lots 7 and 8				
8	29	36	43	
9		63	48	
5	30	402		
6		do		
10		2		
11		231		
12		28		
8	31	152		
8	12	160		
5	32	120		
8		76		
6		13		
10		30		
8	34	64		
8	35	40		
8	37	08		
4		08		
4		08		

Chaunassen	
.....	
Township 116 N.	
Range 23 W.	
Sub-division	Sec'n
1/2 of nw 1/4 of	1
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	1
1/2 of se 1/4 of lot 2	1
1/2 of nw 1/4 of	2
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	2
1/2 of se 1/4 of except 10	2
1/2 of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of se 1/4 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of nw 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
2 acres in sw corner	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of	3
1/2 of ne 1/4 of</	

Valley Herald

C. A. WARNER, Proprietor

VOLUME 4.

CHASKA, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1866.

TERMS, \$2 00, Per Annum.

NUMBER 34.

The Herald

Published every Saturday at

CHASKA - - - MINN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year - - - \$2 00

Six months - - - 1 00

Three months - - - 50

Single copies - - - 10

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 Square one time - - \$ 50

Each subsequent insertion - - 25

One column one week - - 1 00

Four - - - 3 00

Business cards not over 5 lines - 2 00

over 5 lines and under 10 - 3 00

over 10 lines and under 15 - 4 00

over 15 lines and under 20 - 5 00

over 20 lines and under 25 - 6 00

over 25 lines and under 30 - 7 00

over 30 lines and under 35 - 8 00

over 35 lines and under 40 - 9 00

over 40 lines and under 45 - 10 00

over 45 lines and under 50 - 11 00

over 50 lines and under 55 - 12 00

over 55 lines and under 60 - 13 00

over 60 lines and under 65 - 14 00

over 65 lines and under 70 - 15 00

over 70 lines and under 75 - 16 00

over 75 lines and under 80 - 17 00

over 80 lines and under 85 - 18 00

over 85 lines and under 90 - 19 00

over 90 lines and under 95 - 20 00

over 95 lines and under 100 - 21 00

over 100 lines and under 105 - 22 00

over 105 lines and under 110 - 23 00

over 110 lines and under 115 - 24 00

over 115 lines and under 120 - 25 00

over 120 lines and under 125 - 26 00

over 125 lines and under 130 - 27 00

over 130 lines and under 135 - 28 00

over 135 lines and under 140 - 29 00

over 140 lines and under 145 - 30 00

over 145 lines and under 150 - 31 00

over 150 lines and under 155 - 32 00

over 155 lines and under 160 - 33 00

over 160 lines and under 165 - 34 00

over 165 lines and under 170 - 35 00

over 170 lines and under 175 - 36 00

over 175 lines and under 180 - 37 00

over 180 lines and under 185 - 38 00

over 185 lines and under 190 - 39 00

over 190 lines and under 195 - 40 00

over 195 lines and under 200 - 41 00

over 200 lines and under 205 - 42 00

over 205 lines and under 210 - 43 00

over 210 lines and under 215 - 44 00

over 215 lines and under 220 - 45 00

over 220 lines and under 225 - 46 00

over 225 lines and under 230 - 47 00

over 230 lines and under 235 - 48 00

over 235 lines and under 240 - 49 00

over 240 lines and under 245 - 50 00

over 245 lines and under 250 - 51 00

over 250 lines and under 255 - 52 00

over 255 lines and under 260 - 53 00

over 260 lines and under 265 - 54 00

over 265 lines and under 270 - 55 00

over 270 lines and under 275 - 56 00

over 275 lines and under 280 - 57 00

over 280 lines and under 285 - 58 00

over 285 lines and under 290 - 59 00

over 290 lines and under 295 - 60 00

over 295 lines and under 300 - 61 00

over 300 lines and under 305 - 62 00

over 305 lines and under 310 - 63 00

over 310 lines and under 315 - 64 00

over 315 lines and under 320 - 65 00

over 320 lines and under 325 - 66 00

over 325 lines and under 330 - 67 00

over 330 lines and under 335 - 68 00

over 335 lines and under 340 - 69 00

over 340 lines and under 345 - 70 00

over 345 lines and under 350 - 71 00

over 350 lines and under 355 - 72 00

over 355 lines and under 360 - 73 00

over 360 lines and under 365 - 74 00

over 365 lines and under 370 - 75 00

over 370 lines and under 375 - 76 00

over 375 lines and under 380 - 77 00

over 380 lines and under 385 - 78 00

over 385 lines and under 390 - 79 00

over 390 lines and under 395 - 80 00

over 395 lines and under 400 - 81 00

over 400 lines and under 405 - 82 00

over 405 lines and under 410 - 83 00

over 410 lines and under 415 - 84 00

over 415 lines and under 420 - 85 00

over 420 lines and under 425 - 86 00

over 425 lines and under 430 - 87 00

over 430 lines and under 435 - 88 00

over 435 lines and under 440 - 89 00

over 440 lines and under 445 - 90 00

over 445 lines and under 450 - 91 00

over 450 lines and under 455 - 92 00

over 455 lines and under 460 - 93 00

over 460 lines and under 465 - 94 00

over 465 lines and under 470 - 95 00

over 470 lines and under 475 - 96 00

over 475 lines and under 480 - 97 00

over 480 lines and under 485 - 98 00

over 485 lines and under 490 - 99 00

over 490 lines and under 495 - 100 00

BUSINESS CARDS

LOST!!!

\$10,000 Every Year

TO THE

Citizens of Carver County

by not going to C. A. WARNER & CO.

to buy their

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES &

GROCERIES.

We shall continue to sell goods lower

than ever.

All persons in need of anything in our

line will do well to give us a call before

purchasing elsewhere.

We shall receive by the first boats

through the Lake, a large stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

and shall not be undersold by any one.

The highest price in cash paid for

all kinds of

Grain & Farmer's Produce.

Chaska, Minn., April 14th, 1866.

C. A. WARNER & CO.

JEWELRY.

D. C. GREENLEAF.

THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL.

The ladies and gentlemen of this city

and vicinity, are invited to call and

examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW

STYLES OF JEWELRY,

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917

NEWS SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19

The Lincoln monument fund amounts to \$64,026.50.

Over six hundred patents were issued during last month.

The notorious guerrilla, Harper, has been captured at Paris, Tennessee, by Colonel Field.

STAMENES have commenced running on Lake Erie, from Cleveland to Dunkirk.

A physician of Chicago, last week had children of two families under his charge, who were poisoned by eating colored popcorn balls. Their situation has been critical, but they are now recovering.

The 10th United States Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville on the 12th. Its band sold their instruments for \$500 and donated the proceeds to the Lincoln Monument Fund.

The War Department has issued an order to officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, to the effect that martial law is still actually in force in the late insurrectionary States.

SUNDAY, APRIL 22

The Commercial gives a history of the cholera in Cincinnati. In 1849 there were four thousand one hundred and fourteen deaths from the first of May to the thirtieth of August. There were daily cases by the tenth of May.

There seems to be comparatively little that is reliable concerning the Fenian movement further than was summed up in yesterday's dispatches. A dispatch of the 17th from Eastport, Maine says: "Much of the news sent from here is no special telegrams is false. There has been no fight at Calais, and there is no Fenian privateer here. The Fenians are perfectly quiet, confining themselves to speech-making and issuing proclamations."

A letter from Mexico says that the French have no idea of withdrawing the late of June. They rather like it where they are.

The Engineer company have abandoned the idea of erecting an Opera House in Cincinnati. They sold the property they had secured for that purpose, at an advance of seven thousand dollars.

An ovarian tumor weighing forty pounds was successfully removed last Wednesday from a woman in Lake county, Illinois.

The Niagara Falls Gazette of April 11th says: "The lee bridge at the ferry passed away yesterday afternoon. It formed on the morning of the 21st of January, and has remained since that time."

By order of the War Department, O. C. Clay, so long in confinement at Fort Monroe, was last Wednesday released on his parole of honor.

A THREE-FOOT vein of coal has been found on the lower river, near De Moines. A company has been formed, and the necessary machinery ordered to work the mine.

The Davis trial, it is now said, will again be postponed for a season.

The Secretary of War has ordered the master out of all volunteer organizations in Alabama and Tennessee.

The Secretary of War has directed Gen. Sheridan to muster out the Forty-eighth Ohio, without court-martining those who mutined.

Jones Busted of the United States District Court at Mobile, has rendered an important decision: A young man, a minor, while passenger on board one of the Mobile and New Orleans steamers, engaged in card and lost a considerable sum of money, really the property of his mother. A suit was instituted for the recovery of the money, not against the gambler, but the captain of the boat, and decided in favor of the plaintiff.

POSTMASTER General Dennison has under advertisement the propositions pending in the Senate for the Government to build telegraph lines over the principal post route of the United States. The matter is referred to Governor Dennison by the Senate, for his opinion as to the feasibility and practicability of the plan proposed. If the estimates be correct, ordinary messages can be transmitted at the rate of one-third of a cent per word, and the rate of the work will be self-sustaining. There is a reason to believe the Postmaster General will report in favor of the plan, and the indications are that the Senate will pass the bill.

The strike of the car-drivers still continues, and there appears to be little prospect of its speedy adjustment. The strikers are persistent in their demand for an increase of fifty cents per day in their pay, and the directors of the roads are determined not to accede to the demand. The drivers threaten to sue out injunctions against all the roads to day for not running cars in accordance with the requirements of their charters. Meantime the public suffers for want of its popular mode of conveyance about the city.

The Secretary of War sent to the House on the 13th, a statement of the award of rewards to the captors of Jeff. Davis and Booth. For the capture of Davis, the reward of \$100,000 is distributed to the 4th Michigan Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Pritchard \$30,000, Capt. Hathaway and Ensign \$725 each, the Lieutenants \$550 each, and the privates \$100 each. For the arrest of Booth, Gen. L. C. Baker gets \$5,000, Capt. Dougherty \$1,000, and the privates \$100 each. Capt. J. C. Conger and L. B. Baker \$4,000 each. The balance of the \$75,000 is distributed among the detectives and privates of the 10th New York Cavalry, about \$2,000 each. Boston Correspondent \$2,000.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21

The President has approved the Navy Appropriation bill.

Brevet Major General Jeff. C. Davis has been assigned to the command of the Department of Kentucky, to relieve Gen. John M. Palmer, who has tendered his resignation. Murders and robberies continue unabated in the neighborhood of Matamoras.

The "chicken cholera" is decimating the hen roosts in Madison county, Alabama.

PRESIDENT ROBERTS, of the Irish Republic, stated at a meeting in New York, on Wednesday, that the last public meeting for liberty would be struck.

A VICTORY of the Mexican republicans over the French troops at Mazatlan is reported, with a loss of 750 French in killed and wounded.

Mates now come and go across the Kansas and Colorado plains without an escort, and without danger from Indians.

THE habeas corpus bill passed the Senate last Friday. Some amendments were made which sends it back to the House.

SEVENTHS of the population is improving slowly. He and General Banks will be in their seats in a few days.

By the report of the Health Officer at

New York, it appears there have been so far, forty seven deaths on the cholera ship Virginia. Thirty passengers are now sick with the disease.

The Cleveland Herald says the proprietors of boats forming the line running from Cleveland to Lake Superior ports, have resolved to reduce the rates for passengers and freight.

It is stated that if Henry Starnberg is confirmed as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, the President will send Jeff. Davis to Tennessee to be tried in that District, Mr. Starnberg presiding. Jeff. Davis' presence at Stone River will warrant his trial in that State.

VALLANDIGHAM called on Thad. Stevens last Wednesday, and in course of conversation stated that President did not immediately begin to appoint Democrats to office he could not retain the adherence of a single Democrat three weeks longer.

The strike of the New York street railway car drivers has ended. They are to receive \$2 for ten hours' service. Their former condition is thus described by the Evening Post: "The car-drivers on some of our street railroads work sixteen hours and receive two dollars per day. They are required to labor every day of the week, to swallow their meals on the cars as they drive them, near Lake Erie, and to stand up during their whole tour of duty."

This bridge burning is epidemic on the Upper Mississippi. Applications will be made to Congress if not already filed for bridges at Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington, Savanna, Dubuque, Prairie du Chien, Winona and Hastings.

It is understood that the river interest has a high opinion of the high water line to the lower chord of the bridges of fifty feet, and in case a draw is resorted to, that the span shall not be less than two hundred feet. The boatmen are willing to adopt the telegraphic chimney, and if needed, lower the altitude of the pilot house; but they require fair and ample room to pass the draw.

THE SOUTH.

—There is a deluge in Louisiana. Within the last few days the booming waters of the great Father of Rivers, of the Arkansas, Ouabatcha and Red have broken through the newly formed levees near Lake Providence, and flooded all that cotton-growing region, and the Ouabatcha country. It has also forced immense and dangerous crocodones through the new levees of West Baton Rouge and flooded the whole country—the richest plantations of sugar and cotton in Louisiana—down to the Bayou Plaquemine. It is feared even that the whole country down to the Bayou Lafourche will likewise be overflowed. Several levees have also broken out in the immediate vicinity of New Orleans, and a very dangerous one below the city, left bank, that threatens to inundate the Terre Beu country, where live the gardeners and fishermen, and all the plantations on the Mexican Gulf Railroad.

—The Mississippi, during the high water now prevailing, is reported to have broken through the Tennessee River, near Vicksburg, which Gen. Williams wasted much labor in attempting to cut through with success. Gen. Grant made a still more earnest effort, which was also a failure. And now the Mississippi has shown herself superior to them both. This cut shortens the river fifteen miles, and will leave Eagle Bend a lake fourteen miles long.

—The accredited correspondent of the Nation, who so graphically denounces "The South" as it is, tells us in his thirty-fourth number that in Mississippi the seventy teachers in the colored schools are required to report monthly to the Freedmen's Bureau specifying among other things the number of pupils of mixed blood. In the twelve schools which happened to stand at the last of the year, there were 287 children of pure African blood, and 777 of mixed blood.

—An exchange says a good joke is told of an ex-officer who figured in the confederate army to the extent of three wreathed stars on his collar. A friend remarked to him on the street that he had heard so and so said of his speedy adjustment. The officer is persistent in their demand for an increase of fifty cents per day in their pay, and the directors of the roads are determined not to accede to the demand. The drivers threaten to sue out injunctions against all the roads to day for not running cars in accordance with the requirements of their charters. Meantime the public suffers for want of its popular mode of conveyance about the city.

—The Secretary of War sent to the House on the 13th, a statement of the award of rewards to the captors of Jeff. Davis and Booth. For the capture of Davis, the reward of \$100,000 is distributed to the 4th Michigan Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Pritchard \$30,000, Capt. Hathaway and Ensign \$725 each, the Lieutenants \$550 each, and the privates \$100 each. For the arrest of Booth, Gen. L. C. Baker gets \$5,000, Capt. Dougherty \$1,000, and the privates \$100 each. Capt. J. C. Conger and L. B. Baker \$4,000 each. The balance of the \$75,000 is distributed among the detectives and privates of the 10th New York Cavalry, about \$2,000 each. Boston Correspondent \$2,000.

—The largest distillery on the continent was opened at Louisville, Ky., on the 10th, under the name of "The Kentucky Bourbon Company," incorporated by the State of New York. It is owned by capitalists in New York, Boston and Louisville. Its capacity for distilling whisky is over a million of gallons a year, beside an extensive quantity of flour.

—The negroes are represented as getting very insolent and troublesome at the navy yard in Pensacola. A few evenings since, a young man by the name of McBeth, was shot by one of them, and will probably lose the use of his arm. Many complaints are being filed by the invading and insolent conduct.

A sensitive Virginia writes to the Richmond Examiner in much indignation, because, having occasion to ride by rail from Pittsburg to that city, he found himself in the car which contained "three or four negroes among the ladies and gentlemen," and says "such is to be the case in future, he 'will never travel again on Southern railroads."

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON

Response to a call of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union Association.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In reply to the call of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union Association, the President, Mr. Johnson, said:

I confess that in the peculiar posture of public affairs your presence and address gives encouragement and confidence to me in my efforts to discharge the duties incumbent upon me as Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and in what I have to say I shall address you in the character of citizens, sailors and soldiers. (Applause.) We are to-day involved in one of the most critical and trying struggles that have occurred since this Government came into existence. The Government has another trial still to go through, and that is to give evidence to the nations of the earth and to its own citizens, that it has power enough to put down treason at home and treason within its own borders. (Cheers.) We have commenced that ordeal, and I trust in God we will pass it successfully. We are to-day in a position, complicated by the alliance of your representation to the fact that I stand in the Senate in 1860 and '61, when the Union was torn by civil war, and I stand in the South or the North. (Loud cheers.) I stand here today as I then stood, using all my powers, mental and physical, to preserve this nation in passing through the third phase of its existence. The organized and combined powers that recently stood up to a height from the high water line to the lower chord of the bridges of fifty feet, and in case a draw is resorted to, that the span shall not be less than two hundred feet. The boatmen are willing to adopt the telegraphic chimney, and if needed, lower the altitude of the pilot house; but they require fair and ample room to pass the draw.

—The largest distillery on the continent was opened at Louisville, Ky., on the 10th, under the name of "The Kentucky Bourbon Company," incorporated by the State of New York. It is owned by capitalists in New York, Boston and Louisville. Its capacity for distilling whisky is over a million of gallons a year, beside an extensive quantity of flour.

—The negroes are represented as getting very insolent and troublesome at the navy yard in Pensacola. A few evenings since, a young man by the name of McBeth, was shot by one of them, and will probably lose the use of his arm. Many complaints are being filed by the invading and insolent conduct.

A sensitive Virginia writes to the Richmond Examiner in much indignation, because, having occasion to ride by rail from Pittsburg to that city, he found himself in the car which contained "three or four negroes among the ladies and gentlemen," and says "such is to be the case in future, he 'will never travel again on Southern railroads."

It is understood that the river interest has a high opinion of the high water line to the lower chord of the bridges of fifty feet, and in case a draw is resorted to, that the span shall not be less than two hundred feet. The boatmen are willing to adopt the telegraphic chimney, and if needed, lower the altitude of the pilot house; but they require fair and ample room to pass the draw.

This bridge burning is epidemic on the Upper Mississippi. Applications will be made to Congress if not already filed for bridges at Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington, Savanna, Dubuque, Prairie du Chien, Winona and Hastings.

It is understood that the river interest has a high opinion of the high water line to the lower chord of the bridges of fifty feet, and in case a draw is resorted to, that the span shall not be less than two hundred feet. The boatmen are willing to adopt the telegraphic chimney, and if needed, lower the altitude of the pilot house; but they require fair and ample room to pass the draw.

—There is a deluge in Louisiana. Within the last few days the booming waters of the great Father of Rivers, of the Arkansas, Ouabatcha and Red have broken through the newly formed levees near Lake Providence, and flooded all that cotton-growing region, and the Ouabatcha country. It has also forced immense and dangerous crocodones through the new levees of West Baton Rouge and flooded the whole country—the richest plantations of sugar and cotton in Louisiana—down to the Bayou Plaquemine. It is feared even that the whole country down to the Bayou Lafourche will likewise be overflowed. Several levees have also broken out in the immediate vicinity of New Orleans, and a very dangerous one below the city, left bank, that threatens to inundate the Terre Beu country, where live the gardeners and fishermen, and all the plantations on the Mexican Gulf Railroad.

—The Mississippi, during the high water now prevailing, is reported to have broken through the Tennessee River, near Vicksburg, which Gen. Williams wasted much labor in attempting to cut through with success. Gen. Grant made a still more earnest effort, which was also a failure. And now the Mississippi has shown herself superior to them both. This cut shortens the river fifteen miles, and will leave Eagle Bend a lake fourteen miles long.

—The accredited correspondent of the Nation, who so graphically denounces "The South" as it is, tells us in his thirty-fourth number that in Mississippi the seventy teachers in the colored schools are required to report monthly to the Freedmen's Bureau specifying among other things the number of pupils of mixed blood. In the twelve schools which happened to stand at the last of the year, there were 287 children of pure African blood, and 777 of mixed blood.

—An exchange says a good joke is told of an ex-officer who figured in the confederate army to the extent of three wreathed stars on his collar. A friend remarked to him on the street that he had heard so and so said of his speedy adjustment. The officer is persistent in their demand for an increase of fifty cents per day in their pay, and the directors of the roads are determined not to accede to the demand. The drivers threaten to sue out injunctions against all the roads to day for not running cars in accordance with the requirements of their charters. Meantime the public suffers for want of its popular mode of conveyance about the city.

—The Secretary of War sent to the House on the 13th, a statement of the award of rewards to the captors of Jeff. Davis and Booth. For the capture of Davis, the reward of \$100,000 is distributed to the 4th Michigan Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Pritchard \$30,000, Capt. Hathaway and Ensign \$725 each, the Lieutenants \$550 each, and the privates \$100 each. For the arrest of Booth, Gen. L. C. Baker gets \$5,000, Capt. Dougherty \$1,000, and the privates \$100 each. Capt. J. C. Conger and L. B. Baker \$4,000 each. The balance of the \$75,000 is distributed among the detectives and privates of the 10th New York Cavalry, about \$2,000 each. Boston Correspondent \$2,000.

—The largest distillery on the continent was opened at Louisville, Ky., on the 10th, under the name of "The Kentucky Bourbon Company," incorporated by the State of New York. It is owned by capitalists in New York, Boston and Louisville. Its capacity for distilling whisky is over a million of gallons a year, beside an extensive quantity of flour.

—The negroes are represented as getting very insolent and troublesome at the navy yard in Pensacola. A few evenings since, a young man by the name of McBeth, was shot by one of them, and will probably lose the use of his arm. Many complaints are being filed by the invading and insolent conduct.

A sensitive Virginia writes to the Richmond Examiner in much indignation, because, having occasion to ride by rail from Pittsburg to that city, he found himself in the car which contained "three or four negroes among the ladies and gentlemen," and says "such is to be the case in future, he 'will never travel again on Southern railroads."

It is understood that the river interest has a high opinion of the high water line to the lower chord of the bridges of fifty feet, and in case a draw is resorted to, that the span shall not be less than two hundred feet. The boatmen are willing to adopt the telegraphic chimney, and if needed, lower the altitude of the pilot house; but they require fair and ample room to pass the draw.

This bridge burning is epidemic on the Upper Mississippi. Applications will be made to Congress if not already filed for bridges at Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington, Savanna, Dubuque, Prairie du Chien, Winona and Hastings.

It is understood that the river interest has a high opinion of the high water line to the lower chord of the bridges of fifty feet, and in case a draw is resorted to, that the span shall not be less than two hundred feet. The boatmen are willing to adopt the telegraphic chimney, and if needed, lower the altitude of the pilot house; but they require fair and ample room to pass the draw.

—There is a deluge in Louisiana. Within the last few days the booming waters of the great Father of Rivers, of the Arkansas, Ouabatcha and Red have broken through the newly formed levees near Lake Providence, and flooded all that cotton-growing region, and the Ouabatcha country. It has also forced immense and dangerous crocodones through the new levees of West Baton Rouge and flooded the whole country—the richest plantations of sugar and cotton in Louisiana—down to the Bayou Plaquemine. It is feared even that the whole country down to the Bayou Lafourche will likewise be overflowed. Several levees have also broken out in the immediate vicinity of New Orleans, and a very dangerous one below the city, left bank, that threatens to inundate the Terre Beu country, where live the gardeners and fishermen, and all the plantations on the Mexican Gulf Railroad.

—The Mississippi, during the high water now prevailing, is reported to have broken through the Tennessee River, near Vicksburg, which Gen. Williams wasted much labor in attempting to cut through with success. Gen. Grant made a still more earnest effort, which was also a failure. And now the Mississippi has shown herself superior to them both. This cut shortens the river fifteen miles, and will leave Eagle Bend a lake fourteen miles long.

—The accredited correspondent of the Nation, who so graphically denounces "The South" as it is, tells us in his thirty-fourth number that in Mississippi the seventy teachers in the colored schools are required to report monthly to the Freedmen's Bureau specifying among other things the number of pupils of mixed blood. In the twelve schools which happened to stand at the last of the year, there were 287 children of pure African blood, and 777 of mixed blood.

—An exchange says a good joke is told of an ex-officer who figured in the confederate army to the extent of three wreathed stars on his collar. A friend remarked to him on the street that he had heard so and so said of his speedy adjustment. The officer is persistent in their demand for an increase of fifty cents per day in their pay, and the directors of the roads are determined not to accede to the demand. The drivers threaten to sue out injunctions against all the roads to day for not running cars in accordance with the requirements of their charters. Meantime the public suffers for want of its popular mode of conveyance about the city.

—The Secretary of War sent to the House on the 13th, a statement of the award of rewards to the captors of Jeff. Davis and Booth. For the capture of Davis, the reward of \$100,000 is distributed to the 4th Michigan Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Pritchard \$30,000, Capt. Hathaway and Ensign \$725 each, the Lieutenants \$550 each, and the privates \$100 each. For the arrest of Booth, Gen. L. C. Baker gets \$5,000, Capt. Dougherty \$1,000, and the privates \$100 each. Capt. J. C. Conger and L. B. Baker \$4,000 each. The balance of the \$75,000 is distributed among the detectives and privates of the 10th New York Cavalry, about \$2,000 each. Boston Correspondent \$2,000.

—The largest distillery on the continent was opened at Louisville, Ky., on the 10th, under the name of "The Kentucky Bourbon Company," incorporated by the State of New York. It is owned by capitalists in New York, Boston and Louisville. Its capacity for distilling whisky is over a million of gallons a year, beside an extensive quantity of flour.

—The negroes are represented as getting very insolent and troublesome at the navy yard in Pensacola. A few evenings since, a young man by the name of McBeth, was shot by one of them, and will probably lose the use of his arm. Many complaints are being filed by the invading and insolent conduct.

A sensitive Virginia writes to the Richmond Examiner in much indignation, because, having occasion to ride by rail from Pittsburg to that city, he found himself in the car which contained "three or four negroes among the ladies and gentlemen," and says "such is to be the case in future, he 'will never travel again on Southern railroads."

It is understood that the river interest has a high opinion of the high water line to the lower chord of the bridges of fifty feet, and in case a draw is resorted to, that the span shall not be less than two hundred feet. The boatmen are willing to adopt the telegraphic chimney, and if needed, lower the altitude of the pilot house; but they require fair and ample room to pass the draw.

This bridge burning is epidemic on the Upper Mississippi. Applications will be made to Congress if not already filed for bridges at Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington, Savanna, Dubuque, Prairie du Chien, Winona and Hastings.

It is understood that the river interest has a high opinion of the high water line to the lower chord of the bridges of fifty feet, and in case a draw is resorted to, that the span shall not be less than two hundred feet. The boatmen are willing to adopt the telegraphic chimney, and if needed, lower the altitude of the pilot house; but they require fair and ample room to pass the draw.

—There is a deluge in Louisiana. Within the last few days the booming waters of the great Father of Rivers, of the Arkansas, Ouabatcha and Red have broken through the newly formed levees near Lake Providence, and flooded all that cotton-growing region, and the Ouabatcha country. It has also forced immense and dangerous crocodones through the new levees of West Baton Rouge and flooded the whole country—the richest plantations of sugar and cotton in Louisiana—down to the Bayou Plaquemine. It is feared even that the whole country down to the Bayou Lafourche will likewise be overflowed. Several levees have also broken out in the immediate vicinity of New Orleans, and a very dangerous one below the city, left bank, that threatens to inundate the Terre Beu country, where live the gardeners and fishermen, and all the plantations on the Mexican Gulf Railroad.

—The Mississippi, during the high water now prevailing, is reported to have broken through the Tennessee River, near Vicksburg, which Gen. Williams wasted much labor in attempting to cut through with success. Gen. Grant made a still more earnest effort, which was also a failure. And now the Mississippi has shown herself superior to them both. This cut shortens the river fifteen miles, and will leave Eagle Bend a lake fourteen miles long.

—The accredited correspondent of the Nation, who so graphically denounces "The South" as it is, tells us in his thirty-fourth number that in Mississippi the seventy teachers in the colored schools are required to report monthly to the Freedmen's Bureau specifying among other things the number of pupils of mixed blood. In the twelve schools which happened to stand at the last of the year, there were 287 children of pure African blood, and 777 of mixed blood.

—An exchange says a good joke is told of an ex-officer who figured in the confederate army to the extent of three wreathed stars on his collar. A friend remarked to him on the street that he had heard so and so said of his speedy adjustment. The officer is persistent in their demand for an increase of fifty cents per day in their pay, and the directors of the roads are determined not to accede to the demand. The drivers threaten to sue out injunctions against all the roads to day for not running cars in accordance with the requirements of their charters. Meantime the public suffers for want of its popular mode of conveyance about the city.

—The Secretary of War sent to the House on the 13th, a statement of the award of rewards to the captors of Jeff. Davis and Booth. For the capture of Davis, the reward of \$100,000 is distributed to the 4th Michigan Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Pritchard \$30,000, Capt. Hathaway and Ensign \$725 each, the Lieutenants \$550 each, and the privates \$100 each. For the arrest of Booth, Gen. L. C. Baker gets \$5,000, Capt. Dougherty \$1,000, and the privates \$100 each. Capt. J. C. Conger and L. B. Baker \$4,000 each. The balance of the \$75,000 is distributed among the detectives and privates of the 10th New York Cavalry, about \$2,000 each. Boston Correspondent \$2,000.

—The largest distillery on the continent was opened at Louisville, Ky., on the 10th, under the name of "The Kentucky Bourbon Company," incorporated by the State of New York. It is owned by capitalists in New York, Boston and Louisville. Its capacity for distilling whisky is over a million of gallons a year, beside an extensive quantity of flour.

—The negroes are represented as getting very insolent and troublesome at the navy yard in Pensacola. A few evenings since, a young man by the name of McBeth, was shot by one of them, and will probably lose the use of his arm. Many complaints are being filed by the invading and insolent conduct.

A sensitive Virginia writes to the Richmond Examiner in much indignation, because, having occasion to ride by rail from Pittsburg to that city, he found himself in the car which contained "three or four negroes among the ladies and gentlemen," and says "such is to be the case in future, he 'will never travel again on Southern railroads."

through which we have been passing? It is to admit representation, (cheers) and when we admit representation what do we mean? We mean representation in the Congress, and we mean representation in the Government. The Constitution declares in express terms that each House—The Senate and House of Representatives acting each for itself—shall be the judge of the relations and qualifications of its own members. It is the House that must settle that question under the Constitution. And on a matter that either House would admit any member into its body to participate in its legislation who was not qualified? They have power not only to correct abuses, but the abuse itself. All that is needed to fulfill this great work of restoration is for the two Houses respectively to determine the question. On that some one will say a traitor might come in. The answer to that, that each House must be judge, and if a traitor presents himself cannot enter. House know that he is a traitor? (Applause.) And if he is a traitor cannot he kick him out of doors and send him back, saying to the people who sent him, "You must send a loyal man?" (Cheers.)

—The largest distillery on the continent was opened at Louisville, Ky., on the 10th, under the name of "The Kentucky Bourbon Company," incorporated by the State of New York. It is owned by capitalists in New York, Boston and Louisville. Its capacity for distilling whisky is over a million of gallons a year, beside an extensive quantity of flour.

—The negroes are represented as getting very insolent and troublesome at the navy yard in Pensacola. A few evenings since, a young man by the name of McBeth, was shot by one of them, and will probably lose the use of his arm. Many complaints are being filed by the invading and insolent conduct.

A sensitive Virginia writes to the Richmond Examiner in much indignation, because, having occasion to ride by rail from Pittsburg to that city, he found himself in the car which contained "three or four negroes among the ladies and gentlemen," and says "such is to be the case in future, he 'will never travel again on Southern railroads."

It is understood that the river interest has a high opinion of the high water line to the lower chord of the bridges of fifty feet, and in case a draw is resorted to, that the span shall not be less than two hundred feet. The boatmen are willing to adopt the telegraphic chimney, and if needed, lower the altitude of the pilot house; but they require fair and ample room to pass the draw.

This bridge burning is epidemic on the Upper Mississippi. Applications will be made to Congress if not already filed for bridges at Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington, Savanna, Dubuque, Prairie du Chien, Winona and Hastings.

It is understood that the river interest has a high opinion of the high water line to the lower chord of the bridges of fifty feet, and in case a draw is resorted to, that the span shall not be less than two hundred feet. The boatmen are willing to adopt the telegraphic chimney, and if needed, lower the altitude of the pilot house; but they require fair and ample room to pass the draw.

—There is a deluge in Louisiana. Within the last few days the booming waters of the great Father of Rivers, of the Arkansas, Ouabatcha and Red have broken through the newly formed levees near Lake Providence, and flooded all that cotton-growing region, and the Ouabatcha country. It has also forced immense and dangerous crocodones through the new levees of West Baton Rouge and flooded the whole country—the richest plantations of sugar and cotton in Louisiana—down to the Bayou Plaquemine. It is feared even that the whole country down to the Bayou Lafourche will likewise be overflowed. Several levees have also broken out in the immediate vicinity of New Orleans, and a very dangerous one below the city, left bank, that threatens to inundate the Terre Beu country, where live the gardeners and fishermen, and all the plantations on the Mexican Gulf Railroad.

—The Mississippi, during the high water now prevailing, is reported to have broken through the Tennessee River, near Vicksburg, which Gen. Williams wasted much labor in attempting to cut through with success. Gen. Grant made a still more earnest effort, which was also a failure. And now the Mississippi has shown herself superior to them both. This cut shortens the river fifteen miles, and will leave Eagle Bend a lake fourteen miles long.

—The accredited correspondent of the Nation, who so graphically denounces "The South" as it is, tells us in his thirty-fourth number that in Mississippi the seventy teachers in the colored schools are required to report monthly to the Freedmen's Bureau specifying among other things the number of pupils of mixed blood. In the twelve schools which happened to stand at the last of the year, there were 287 children of pure African blood, and 777 of mixed blood.

—An exchange says a good joke is told of an ex-officer who figured in the confederate army to the extent of three wreathed stars on his collar. A friend remarked to him on the street that he had heard so and so said of his speedy adjustment. The officer is persistent in their demand for an increase of fifty cents per day in their pay, and the directors of the roads are determined not to accede to the demand. The drivers threaten to sue out injunctions against all the roads to day for not running cars in accordance with the requirements of their charters. Meantime the public suffers for want of its popular mode of conveyance about the city.

—The Secretary of War sent to the House on the 13th, a statement of the award of rewards to the captors of Jeff. Davis and Booth. For the capture of Davis, the reward of \$100,000 is distributed to the 4th Michigan Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Pritchard \$30,000, Capt. Hathaway and Ensign \$725 each, the Lieutenants \$550 each, and the privates \$100 each. For the arrest of Booth, Gen. L. C. Baker gets \$5,000, Capt. Dougherty \$1,000, and the privates \$100 each. Capt. J. C. Conger and L. B. Baker \$4,000 each. The balance of the \$75,000 is distributed among the detectives and privates of the 10th New York Cavalry, about \$2,000 each. Boston Correspondent \$2,000.

—The largest distillery on the continent was opened at Louisville, Ky., on the 10th, under the name of "The Kentucky Bourbon Company," incorporated by the State of New York. It is owned by capitalists in New York, Boston and Louisville. Its capacity for distilling whisky is over a million of gallons a year, beside an extensive quantity of flour.

—The negroes are represented as getting very insolent and troublesome at the navy yard in Pensacola. A few evenings since, a young man by the name of McBeth, was shot by one of them, and will probably lose the use of his arm. Many complaints are being filed by the invading and insolent conduct.

A sensitive Virginia writes to the Richmond Examiner in much indignation, because, having occasion to ride by rail from Pittsburg to that city, he found himself in the car which contained "three or four negroes among the ladies and gentlemen," and says "such is to be the case in future, he 'will never travel again on Southern railroads."

It is understood that the river interest has a high opinion of the high water line to the lower chord of the bridges of fifty feet, and in case a draw is resorted to, that the span shall not be less than two hundred feet. The boatmen are willing to adopt the telegraphic chimney, and if needed, lower the altitude of the pilot house; but they require fair and ample room to pass the draw.

Carver County TAXSALE

LIST OF LANDS and
town lots situated in the
county of Carver and
State of Minnesota, up-
on which the taxes re-
main due and unpaid for
the year 1885.

Benton.

Township 115, N.—
Range 25 W.

Sub-division	Sec'n	Tax
1	1	12.77
2	2	12.77
3	3	12.77
4	4	12.77
5	5	12.77
6	6	12.77
7	7	12.77
8	8	12.77
9	9	12.77
10	10	12.77
11	11	12.77
12	12	12.77
13	13	12.77
14	14	12.77
15	15	12.77
16	16	12.77
17	17	12.77
18	18	12.77
19	19	12.77
20	20	12.77
21	21	12.77
22	22	12.77
23	23	12.77
24	24	12.77
25	25	12.77
26	26	12.77
27	27	12.77
28	28	12.77
29	29	12.77
30	30	12.77
31	31	12.77
32	32	12.77
33	33	12.77
34	34	12.77
35	35	12.77
36	36	12.77
37	37	12.77
38	38	12.77
39	39	12.77
40	40	12.77
41	41	12.77
42	42	12.77
43	43	12.77
44	44	12.77
45	45	12.77
46	46	12.77
47	47	12.77
48	48	12.77
49	49	12.77
50	50	12.77
51	51	12.77
52	52	12.77
53	53	12.77
54	54	12.77
55	55	12.77
56	56	12.77
57	57	12.77
58	58	12.77
59	59	12.77
60	60	12.77
61	61	12.77
62	62	12.77
63	63	12.77
64	64	12.77
65	65	12.77
66	66	12.77
67	67	12.77
68	68	12.77
69	69	12.77
70	70	12.77
71	71	12.77
72	72	12.77
73	73	12.77
74	74	12.77
75	75	12.77
76	76	12.77
77	77	12.77
78	78	12.77
79	79	12.77
80	80	12.77

Camden.

Township 116, N.—
Range 35 W.

Sub-division	Sec'n	Tax
1	1	12.77
2	2	12.77
3	3	12.77
4	4	12.77
5	5	12.77
6	6	12.77
7	7	12.77
8	8	12.77
9	9	12.77
10	10	12.77
11	11	12.77
12	12	12.77
13	13	12.77
14	14	12.77
15	15	12.77
16	16	12.77
17	17	12.77
18	18	12.77
19	19	12.77
20	20	12.77
21	21	12.77
22	22	12.77
23	23	12.77
24	24	12.77
25	25	12.77
26	26	12.77
27	27	12.77
28	28	12.77
29	29	12.77
30	30	12.77
31	31	12.77
32	32	12.77
33	33	12.77
34	34	12.77
35	35	12.77
36	36	12.77
37	37	12.77
38	38	12.77
39	39	12.77
40	40	12.77
41	41	12.77
42	42	12.77
43	43	12.77
44	44	12.77
45	45	12.77
46	46	12.77
47	47	12.77
48	48	12.77
49	49	12.77
50	50	12.77
51	51	12.77
52	52	12.77
53	53	12.77
54	54	12.77
55	55	12.77
56	56	12.77
57	57	12.77
58	58	12.77
59	59	12.77
60	60	12.77
61	61	12.77
62	62	12.77
63	63	12.77
64	64	12.77
65	65	12.77
66	66	12.77
67	67	12.77
68	68	12.77
69	69	12.77
70	70	12.77
71	71	12.77
72	72	12.77
73	73	12.77
74	74	12.77
75	75	12.77
76	76	12.77
77	77	12.77
78	78	12.77
79	79	12.77
80	80	12.77

Carver.

Township 115, N.—
Range 25 W.

Sub-division	Sec'n	Tax
1	1	12.77
2	2	12.77
3	3	12.77
4	4	12.77
5	5	12.77
6	6	12.77
7	7	12.77
8	8	12.77
9	9	12.77
10	10	12.77
11	11	12.77
12	12	12.77
13	13	12.77
14	14	12.77
15	15	12.77
16	16	12.77
17	17	12.77
18	18	12.77
19	19	12.77
20	20	12.77
21	21	12.77
22	22	12.77
23	23	12.77
24	24	12.77
25	25	12.77
26	26	12.77
27	27	12.77
28	28	12.77
29	29	12.77
30	30	12.77
31	31	12.77
32	32	12.77
33	33	12.77
34	34	12.77
35	35	12.77
36	36	12.77
37	37	12.77
38	38	12.77
39	39	12.77
40	40	12.77
41	41	12.77
42	42	12.77
43	43	12.77
44	44	12.77
45	45	12.77
46	46	12.77
47	47	12.77
48	48	12.77
49	49	12.77
50	50	12.77
51	51	12.77
52	52	12.77
53	53	12.77
54	54	12.77
55	55	12.77
56	56	12.77
57	57	12.77
58	58	12.77
59	59	12.77
60	60	12.77
61	61	12.77
62	62	12.77
63	63	12.77
64	64	12.77
65	65	12.77
66	66	12.77
67	67	12.77
68	68	12.77
69	69	12.77
70	70	12.77
71	71	12.77
72	72	12.77
73	73	12.77
74	74	12.77
75	75	12.77
76	76	12.77
77	77	12.77
78	78	12.77
79	79	12.77
80	80	12.77

Carver Village.

Lot Block Taxes

Lot	Block	Taxes
1	1	15.18
2	2	48.38
3	3	48.1
4	4	45.55
5	5	5.31
6	6	4.02
7	7	22.77
8	8	7.59
9	9	10.98
10	10	15.98
11	11	8.0
12	12	10.10
13	13	10.10
14	14	10.10
15	15	10.10
16	16	10.10
17	17	10.10
18	18	10.10
19	19	10.10
20	20	10.10
21	21	10.10
22	22	10.10
23	23	10.10
24	24	10.10
25	25	10.10
26	26	10.10
27	27	10.10
28	28	10.10
29	29	10.10
30	30	10.10
31	31	10.10
32	32	10.10
33	33	10.10
34	34	10.10
35	35	10.10
36	36	10.10
37	37	10.10
38	38	10.10
39	39	10.10
40	40	10.10
41	41	10.10
42	42	10.10
43	43	10.10
44	44	10.10
45	45	10.10
46	46	10.10
47	47	10.10
48	48	10.10
49	49	10.10
50	50	10.10
51	51	10.10
52	52	10.10
53	53	10.10
54	54	10.10
55	55	10.10
56	56	10.10
57	57	10.10
58	58	10.10
59	59	10.10
60	60	10.10
61	61	10.10
62	62	10.10
63	63	10.10
64	64	10.10
65	65	10.10
66	66	10.10
67	67	10.10
68	68	10.10
69	69	10.10
70	70	10.10
71	71	10.10
72	72	10.10
73	73	10.10
74	74	10.10
75	75	10.10
76	76	10.10
77	77	10.10
78	78	10.10
79	79	10.10
80	80	10.10

Chanhassen.

Township 116, N.—
Range 23 W.

Sub-division	Sec'n	Tax
1	1	12.77
2	2	12.77
3	3	12.77
4	4	12.77
5	5	12.77
6	6	12.77
7	7	12.77
8	8	12.77
9	9	12.77
10	10	12.77
11	11	12.77
12	12	12.77
13	13	12.77
14	14	12.77
15	15	12.77
16	16	12.77
17	17	12.77
18	18	12.77
19	19	12.77
20	20	12.77
21	21	12.77
22	22	12.77
23	23	12.77
24	24	12.77
25	25	12.77
26	26	12.77
27	27	12.77
28	28	12.77
29	29	12.77
30	30	12.77
31	31	12.77
32	32	12.77
33	33	12.77
34	34	12.77
35	35	12.77
36	36	12.77
37	37	12.77
38	38	12.77
39	39	12.77
40	40	12.77
41	41	12.77
42	42	12.77
43	43	12.77
44	44	12.77
45	45	12.77
46	46	12.77
47	47	12.77
48	48	12.77
49	49	12.77
50	50	12.77
51	51	12.77
52	52	12.77
53	53	12.77
54	54	12.77
55	55	12.77
56	56	12.77
57	57	12.77
58	58	12.77
59	59	12.77
60	60	12.77
61	61	12.77
62	62	12.77
63	63	12.77